British Packet AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

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(No. 1286.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, APRIL 26, 1851. [*Established in* 1826.]

☞ TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

In reminding our Subscribers that this number concludes another quarter, we beg leave to return them our cordial thanks for past favours, and respectfully to announce a small increase of five dollars per quarter in the rates of subscription for the future.

The great change that has latterly taken place in this department, and the consequent increased demand and active competition for operatives, renders this indispensable and in fact few parties can have an adequate idea of the trouble and expense of conducting a periodical, especially in a language foreign to the country where it is published.

Besides, during the past months, we have attempted, by extending our columns on the one hand, compressing our matter on the other, to give a wider range to the scope of the Barrest Factory, efforts that have issued in a variety of extra expenses, that leave us no alternative but the present confident appeal to the enlightened liberality of our supporters: for, with our accelerated intercourse, and rapidly extending commercial relations, it cannot be the wish, as it certainly would not be the interest, of the now numerous resident community speaking the English language, that its practicable efficiency should in any way be impaired or retarded.

Foreign Intelligence.

The unexpected delay of the "Esk" has only left us time for a cursory glance at the European papers. For the present week we can only note a few of the leading incidents, reserving details for another opportunity.

ENGLAND—The month of February was distinguished by a Ministerial crisis. In the division on Mr. Disraeli's motion, Lord John Russel considered the majority too small; and having been left in a minority, on Mr. Locke King's motion as to the "extension of the parliamentary franchise", he at once tendered his resignation; and as a matter of custom and etiquette, his example was followed by all the members of the administration.

On Lord John's recommendation, Her Majesty summoned Lord Aberdeen and Sir James Graham to her councils; and confided to them the commission of forming a new ministry. Unable to act independently, on the resources of their own party, and unprepared or unwilling to form a coalition with the late Cabinet, after a variety of fruitless negotiations, the task was abandoned as hopeless.

Lord Stanley and Mr. Disraeli were next summoned, to the Royal closet; and after grappling with the difficulties of the situation, declared their available means inadequate to the exigence of the occasion; showing once more that it is one thing to thwart and oppose an administration, and another to assume the direct responsibilities of Office.

In this dilemma the Iron Duke was consulted, and cut the gordian knot, by recommending Her Majesty to re-install her late administration in all its integrity; which was done according'y, and so ended this "strange, eventful history."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer had presented the Budget; showing a prospective surplus over expenditure of about £1,990,000. The continuation of the present Income Tax, and the announced appropriation of the expected surplus to the liquidation of the public debt, instead of a corresponding reduction of taxation, were the most unpopular features of the measure.

Mr. Disraeli's motion as to the "depressed condition of the landed interest" had been consigned to the "tomb of all the Capulet."—

The most exciting incident was the new Caffre war, of which we had notice some weeks ago *via* Rio Janeiro. The Times of the 18th March contains many interesting details, of which we can at present only make room for the following:—

"We are sorry to announce to our readers that by Cape Town papers, as late as the 8th of January, we have received intelligence of the outbreak of another Caffre war, and of a series of disasters which had befallen the British Forces. At the same time it was even believed that Sir Harry Smith, who had succeeded as far as Fort Cox, had been cut off with his escort; but we are happy to state that the very last intelligence contained in the Cape Town papers informs us that the gallant General had succeeded in cutting his way through the Caffre hordes that surrounded him, and in reaching King William's Town in safety.

It is also satisfactory to observe that the most vigorous efforts were being made to resist the Caffre invasion, and to secure Graham's Town, which was considered in much danger.

(From the *Cape Town Mail* of January 4)

"The colony is again subjected to one of those dreadful visitations by which it has been so often and so heavily afflicted. The Caffre war which has now commenced, as it will probably be the last, seems likely also to be the most desperate and sanguinary of all the wars to which those fearless and ropa lous savages have provoked their civilized neighbours. If ever there was an instance in which kindness and confidence have been repaid with ingratitude and treachery it is in the case of the dealing of the colonists and the Government, during the last three years, with the tribes of British Caffraria. Every effort has been made by Sir Harry Smith and his officers to conciliate and lead to the paths of that province. The colonists have warmly applauded and constantly seconded those endeavours. They are rewarded by a sudden and destructive invasion, attended with atrocities such as even the Caffres themselves have never before perpetrated.

"As our readers are aware, Sir Harry Smith held a meeting of Gcika chiefs and people, at Fort Cox, on the 19th of last month. There were present, it was estimated, nearly 3,000 Caffres, and among them all the principal chiefs, with the exception, of course, of the outlaws, Sandili and Anta. Even these two, as was said, were at no great distance from the place of meeting, and received, from time to time, reports of the proceedings from their followers who were present. So far as profession went, the replies of Macomo, Stock, Bolmen, Tola, and the other chiefs, to the demands and warnings of Sir Harry, were fair enough. But there was a tone of insolence and nonchalance in some of their remarks, which made an unpleasant impression, and increased the suspicions that were previously entertained of their good faith. The Governor, however, evidently desirous of pursuing the system of conciliation to the last, called upon the Caffres to choose a chief to fill the place of Sandili in the government of his tribe. And then Sutie, the mother of the deposed chief, was named, the Governor at once accepted the nomination, and appointed the 'great wife' of Gaika to the station, which she had once before filled with great discretion. The proclamation announcing this appointment is dated on the 19th of December.

The colonial policy of Her Majesty's Government was also occupying a large share of public attention. The example of the Cape of Good Hope, in its successful resistance to the formation of a penal settlement within its boundaries, has produced its natural effects upon the Australian Colonies. New South Wales and Van Dieman's land are loud in their complaints; and the current of British sympathy sets in strong in their favour.

FRANCE—The late bone of contention in the National Assembly, the Dotation Bill, was finally rejected by a vote of 396 against 294. France enjoyed comparative quiet and prosperity.

It was reported that the Prince de Joinville would consent to be put in nomination as a Candidate for the ensuing Presidency. On the general subjects of parties and fusions, the "Times" on the authority of its Paris correspondent gives the following details—

The following is our Paris correspondent's letter dated yesterday, 5 p.m.:—

"In certain political circles an approaching change of ministry, or rather the substitution of a permanent for a Cabinet of transition, is confidently talked of. None more than the Ministers themselves feel the awkwardness of their position—notwithstanding the the affairs of the country seem to go on much the same as ever. The necessity of a change, however, is felt rather on account of the present relations of the country, particularly with reference to Germany, than anything else. Several combinations are spoken of and amongst, others it is stated that negotiations are going on with M. Odillon Barrot and M. Berryer, on whom would devolve the important duty of proposing the revision of the Constitution. M. Leon Faucher is also spoken of; but there is evidently an objection to place the Home Department, and it is precisely this department that gentleman would be anxious to have.

"Something is also said of the progress, the fusion, between the Bourbon families has made, particularly since the discussion of Saturday. This subject has however been so often touched on, it has so often so very nearly reached the last point, that the least said on it for the present the better. Were the question of fusion to be merely left to the principals themselves—successive, perhaps, of the Duchess of Orleans—it might be more easy of solution. But not the least difficulty is to be found amongst the partisans. After the part taken by M. Thiers, M. Passatory, M. Lastcyrie, and the other Regentists in the late division, so opposed to that of M. Berryer and the Legitimists, the task of reconciling them must be difficult indeed.

"It is again stated, positively that M. Thiers had promised his vote to the Mountain in favour of the amnesty if M. Creton's proposition were adopted. A conversation is also referred to as having taken place between M. Thiers and M. Montalivet, one of the alleged supporters of the candidature of the Prince of Joinville to the Presidency, and in which the former is said to have spoken very bitterly of the conduct of his former friends, and which would explain, though not justify his alliance with the Mountain. It would appear that amongst the supporters of the candidateship of the Prince may be found a few republicans who belonged to the Constituent Assembly—amongst others M. Bucher. It is rather believed than ascertained with any degree of certainty, that the Prince de Joinville may be induced to offer himself as a candidate, and this to the regret of many amongst the most judicious and influential of the Orleanist party."

The "Patrie," a reputed semi-official organ, has published an article on the Plate question, that has produced a deep sensation, more especially as it is understood to reflect the sentiments of the highest personage in the realm. The "Union" deals very hardly with the article in question, and the Correspondent of the "Jornal do Commercio" of Rio Janeiro, gives timely warning to his constituents, to look out, and rely upon their own resources, in the rumoured war against the Confederation. It appears also that the project of Pacheco Obes, in raising a voluntary corps of the Moveable Guard, has met with insuperable obstacles with the French authorities; and having latterly attempted to enlist French refugees in Sardinia, the Government of His Majesty has interposed a similar *veto*. Meanwhile the "Union" bans Lord Palmerston as the potential cause of all the mishaps, past, present and future that have befallen, or may befall French policy in the River Plate; and the "Jornal do Commercio" seems rather inclined to join in the chorus—

Amongst the recent diplom atic appointments we observe General Aupick Ambassador to London; De Lavallette, Envoy to Constantinople; De Walewski, Ambassador to Madrid; De Sarliges, Envoy to the United States; St-Georges, Minister la Brazil; Talleyrand, Secretary of Legation in London, &c.

BRAZIL—The news by the "Esk" are far from uninteresting in this quarter. The recent arrival of a French force, has afforded the "Correspondent of the Court" ample scope for *hypothetical rumination*. Complications gather thick and fast around the Imperial Cabinet; and the untoward change in the views and policy of the French Government, is aggravated by a loud and clamorous opposition within Brazil itself, against the foreign mercenary troops, attempted to be introduced under the flimsy guise of colonization. Those difficulties from within, added to the presence of a *reclaiming* Admiral, account more satisfactorily for the repeated delays in the sailing of the Squadron destined to the Plate, than the *pimple* on Commodore Grenfell's finger. By the way, the ultimate destination of this force under Admiral Montagnes, according to the "Correspondent of the Court", is the Pacific; not the River Plate, *to suspersede Admiral Le Predour*, according to the shrewd surmise of the "Commercio del Plata." Those who cruise so freely in *Mare Magnum* of conjecture, should hoist "blue lights" a head, to avoid the danger of collisions.

We have also heard it rumoured, although we can find nothing to the effect in the pages of the "Jornal do Commercio," that Mr. Hudson has reminded the Imperial Cabinet, of a clause in the Treaty of 1828, requiring six months previous intimation to Her Majesty's Government, in the event of a renewal of hostilities between Brazil and the Confederation.

In the "Jornal" of the 15th inst., we find the sailing of the Plate Squadron announced anew for the 17th, that is, for the day after the "Esk" left. These announcements have become stale from repetition.

We are indebted to the courtesy of a correspondent, not him of the Court, for a formidable collection of Brazilian Periodicals;—"Correio Mercantil," "A Imprensa," "O Seculo," "O Argos Bahiano," "O Nacional," "O Argos Pernambucano," "O Ipiranga," "O Grito Nacional," "A Revolução de Novembro," "O Radical," "O Argos Cachoeirano," "O Americano" "O Guaycurú," "O Philanthropo," "O Juiz do Povo," "O Argos Cearense."—

We have glanced over their contents, and find them all adopted to the meridian of the Plate; that is, all unanimously opposed to the anti-American Cabinet of H. M. the Emperor. We regret that our present limits only admit of a few passages, illustrative of the spirit of the public press, and the social and political situation of the Empire.

"THE PRETENSIONS OF THE REACIONISTS.

A dark veil covers our heart when we carefully reflect upon the direction which the Saquarema faction gives to public affairs; we discover a green and black cloud upon the horizon of the country, precursor of an ominous future, should the apostles of reaction continue longer directing the helm of state, under the specious garb of constitutionalists, those men who vaulted into power against all probabilities on the unfortunate day of the 29th September.

A well combined system, a regular and constant march to perpetuate their own domination, a determined and decided will to annihilate the public liberties in all ways and by all means, is what they have constantly shown, during their ominous existence.

All the edifices that may one day avail them, or serve as a guarantee of these horrible plans, they have constructed with caution and skill, and when they have not been able to effect their complete construction, they have not failed to lay their foundations stone."—

("O Radical,")

"NECROLOGY OF MONARCHICAL GOVERNMENT IN BRAZIL.—

We have said that corruption is rooted in the heart of this monarchy, that like a cancer would kill it.

The royalists heard us, and did not choose to answer us. Their silence is expressive; it is the eloquent muteness of the criminal, threatened by the conscientiousness of his crime.

They have availed us from the trouble of demonstrating by proofs, what all have before their eyes: they themselves showed it by the approbation of their silence.

It is not therefore for them we now write these lines; it is for history, that in its turn will engrave them upon the monumental tablet of this monarchy...."

(Guaycurú)

"DEMOCRACY OF BRAZIL AND ITS PROGRESS.

"The Constitution, in its 12th article, recognises that all the powers of the State, are delegations of the Nation.....Hence it results that monarchy is founded upon its will, and that they have ill consulted the interests of royalty, who have attempted to base it upon another foundation than the love and devotedness of the Brazilians. This is one of the usurpations of the epoch.

Between the Monarch and the people, entities, recognised in the constitution of the Empire, the year 1846 saw a formidable colossus spring up, that of the sovereign aristocracy of the Senate, and the Chamber of Deputies being annulled, the influence of the democratic element completely disappeared in forming the laws of the Country.

It would be an endless task to attempt exhibiting all the cases, in which the spirit of retrocession, trenching on popular attributes, destroys the equilibrium which the constitution establishes between the monarchical and democratic principles, substituting the latter by the pernicious influence of an element of recent creation,—the predominant aristocracy of the Senate.....".—

("Correio Mercantil,"

"CONDITION OF THE NORTHERN PROVINCES."—

"So far does the Government of Rio carry its contempt for the North, that it does not confine itself to excluding us *de facto* from all public employments, but by a regulation has just established the legal exclusion of all natives of the North, from offices in the Finance department. Henceforth only those can aspire to situations in the treasury, who have passed through the apprenticeship established in the treasuries of Pernambuco for the South; so that we must now have amanuenses of the Court for the first offices of the custom-house, treasury and post-office.

"Thank God! this outrage still awaited us!!

The paternal sacuarema Government still owes us more!

What difference is there between this state of things and that of a conquered country, as Greece was under the Turks, or as Syria is at present: All the authorities from the Agha to the lowest bailiff are Turks (Lords of the land;) so it happens with us.

We are regarded in the Court as *savages*, that only serve for the army. We are the *Slasonians* of the New Venecia, without bearing in mind that these barbarians trundled the head of a Dux down the ducal stair.—

("O Argos Cearense")

"NEW CHAMPIONS OF THE LIBERAL PARTY.

The appearance of a new champion in the arena, to defend the cause of the nation, must be a painful thrust to the men of our corrupt administration, for the reason that it has employed of degraded power to quench the sentiments of liberty in the gallant people of Brazil, are ineffectual, they rather produce contrary effects, because they only serve the more to develope the opinion of the country, and to render more precarious that existence it attempts to prolong, by the brute reaction of a stupid tyranny.—Two liberal periodicals, with the names of "O Argos Santi Amarense," and "O Abatirá," have just been published in the Province of Bahia; in that of Ceara, the "Echo Commercial;" and in Maranhan, "O Argos Maranhense." These champions spring up full of life, to defend the cause of the People, and we hail them with sentiments of the greatest joy.... The system of rivalships which has been created to prevent certain Provinces

from uniting with their sister ones disappears before this league whichan identity of interests and sufferings renders every day more powerful and respectable. Brazilians! your comportment is worthy of envy. let us proceed thus, and the common enemy will be vanquished, never more to raise its head.

(O Argos Pernambucano.)

In the Globe of the 10th Feb. we find the following items on the American affairs—

UNITED STATES.

The aspect of the political news continues to partake of a more favourable character each successive arrival. Many attempts had been made in Congress to revive the bitter feeling which prevailed last session on the Slavery question, but hitherto the good sense of the real patriots of the country has been successful in subduing the excitement and preventing discussion upon the inflammatory question. The papers by the present arrival furnish additional evidence of this fact. In the Senate there had been what the Americans call a "spicy" debate on the African Slave trade, and the means of its suppression. Messrs. Clay, Hale, and Foot, were the principal speakers, but no practical end was accomplished.

——— A bill for the relief of American claimants for indemnity on account of French spoliations had passed the Senate. Perhaps the most important part of the Congressional proceedings reported by the present arrival is the announcement that in the House of Representatives the bill for the establishment of reciprocal free trade between the United States and Canada had been made the special order of the day for the following Tuesday, with every prospect that the measure will this year be adopted.

——— A warrant for the arrest of Governor Quitman, of Mississipi, for participation in the Cuban expedition, has been issued by Judge Gholson in New Orleans. It was to be executed on the arrival of the United States Marshal, Mr. Davis. An application for a writ of *habeas corpus* was contemplated, which it is believed will be refused.

——— In Mexico every other sentiment was lost in the anticipation of Arista's inauguration, which was to come off on the 15th instant. The Liberals have great hopes of his administration. The officers of the Boundary Commission left Chihuahua on the 2d of November, for the Paso del Norte.

——— In Oajaca, the rebel Melendez, taking advantage of the panic created by the cholera, made an attack on Tehuantepec on the 1st December. The troops and populace of the place combined, and compelled him to retreat. In his flight he burned several villages, and at last took refuge in the thick forests of Juchitan. At the latest dates he still lay hid. The force at Tehuantepec had been increased to 280 men, and were ready for another attack.

We learn by a private letter from the city of Mexico, that it was generally believed that President Arista would form the following cabinet:—Mennet Bublas, Minister of War; Mariana Yaney, Minister of Foreign Relations; Sr. Aguirra, Minister of Justice; Sr. Pagho, Minister of the Treasury.

In Yucatan the Indians have been renewing their ravages. The *Siglo* has news from Guatemala, to the effect that the state had offered its intervention to settle the difficulty between San Salvador and great Britain. Our latest news, it will be recollected, stated that war had already broken out between the two Powers already mentioned. We have dates from Lima to the 7th ult. There was no important news. The Presidential election was to take place on the 8th inst. Gen Echenique and Gen. San Bernora were the prominent candidates. We learn by recent advices from Bolivia that the plot of Ballivian against the government had been entirely overthrown. His partisans, after several ineffectual attempts, were compelled to retire, and Ballivian obtained a passport for San Juan, and is supposed to have taken the road to Copiapo, in Chili. Gen. Belzú had recovered his health, and was completely re-established in power. The *New York Sun* says:—We have received copies of the *Buenos Ayres British Packet* of the 9th and 16th of December, not so late as former files. The *Packet* of the 9th publishes a letter written by Ballivian to an agent of his, which shows that this adventurer is intriguing for the purpose of inducing France and England to restore him to power in Bolivia. In this letter he returns his thanks to Louis Napoleon for the protection rendered to him by the French Navy. It would appear that Ballivian is pursuing a similar course to that of the traitorous adventurer Flores. In the same paper we observe a decree from President Rozas, of the Argentine Republic, ordering that the civil and military *employes* shall wear the customary mourning on the 24th Nov. as a token of grief for the death, and respect for the memory, of the illustrious General Zachary Taylor, late President of the United States of North America.

(*Globe.*)

BUENOS AYRES.

The present week has been prolific in the most grotesque and conflicting rumours; that have served at least to keep the Money Market in a state of feverish excitement. During the first days transactions were done in Ounces at 272 dollars *Cash*; and we have heard of others on time, at much higher rates. Since the arrival of the Packet, a reaction has taken place, and for this day 261 may be given as a fair quotation. We deplore these sudden and extreme alternations, as highly prejudicial to the course of real business, and as fostering no unhappy tendency to gambling speculations.

We observe with much complacency in the Times of the 5th March, that Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to condecorate Henry Southern, Esq., her Minister Plenipotentiary near this Government with the "Order of "Knight Commander of the Bath; and respectfully tender SIR HENRY SOUTHERN our cordial congratulations on this merited mark of Royal gratitude and munificence.

In the same list we find among others, the names of James Hudson, Esq., Her Majesty's Minister at Rio; and Sir Henry Bulwer, Envoy Extraordinary near the Cabinet of Washington, with the order of Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.

In the Parish of Conception, on Saturday morning last, the corpse of a female was found, who had apparently perished by the hand of an assassin. Such crimes have latterly been very rare in Buenos Ayres; and we trust the perpetrator, or perpetrators, may be discovered, and brought to condign punishment.

We read in the "Diario de Avisos," that on the same day a melancholy accident occurred about the Church of Santa Lucia, on the public road that leads to the Barraca Bridge. According to the established custom, on the Saturday of the Holy Week, a grocer was preparing to fire off a musket, and finding the flint out of order, began to rectify it, incautiously holding the piece in a horizontal position. Whilst so engaged an accidental spark ignited the charge, lodging the wadding in the forehead of an unfortunate individual who was passing at the moment, in charge of a grass cart. He was immediately conveyed to the public hospital, where he survived the accident only for a few hours.

By a decree of the 10th Instant Mr. Charles Morton Stewart is appointed Argentine Consul at Baltimore.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HIRING A SERVANT.

BY T. S ARTHUR.

"Well, I'll just give up at once; so there now! It's use to try any longer." said Mrs. Parry, passionately, as she came into the parlour where her husband sat reading, and threw herself upon the sofa.

"Why, what's the matter now, Cara?" inquired Mr. Parry in a quiet tone, for he had seen like states of excitement so often that they had ceased to disturb him.

"The matter! Why a good deal! Sally is going away the day after to-morrow, and I shall be left without a cook again. And what shall I do then! Can you tell me that?"

"Hire another," was the unmoved reply of Mr. Parry.

"Yes, it's easy enough to say 'hire another.' But saying and doing are two things. I never expect to get another as good as Sally, and she has been troublesome enough, dear knows!"

Mr. Parry laid aside his newspaper, folded his hands together, and assuming a resigned attitude, looked his wife in the face with an air of composure that annoyed her exceedingly.

"You seem always to think this trouble about servants a very little matter," she said, somewhat pettishly; "I only wish you had the trial of it for awhile!"

"I have no desire, I can assure you, Cara," he replied, in a soothing voice. "I never envied you, or any woman, the pleasures appertaining to household duties. But you must allow me to think that much of the difficulty and annoyance which is too frequently experienced, might be avoided."

"No doubt you think so. All men do. I verily believe there never was a man yet who possessed true sympathy for the peculiar trials incident to housekeeping."

"Come, come, Cara! that is a sweeping declaration," Mr. Parry replied, smiling. "I, for one, think I feel for you in all your various and conflicting duties, and were it in my power, would lighten every one of them. But, as I cannot do this, I cannot of course, think that in entering into them you do right to allow them to make you unhappy."

"It is easy enough to talk, Mr. Parry; but how do you think that I or any other woman can look on unmoved, and see everything in disorder! If dinner is late, or badly cooked, you are very sure to speak to me about it; and how do you think I can feel easy when I see that, through the inattention of the servant, such a thing is going to happen, or feel at all pleasant after it has happened?"

This was carrying the truth right home; and Mr. Parry remembered all at once, that at sundry times he had grumbled because dinner was not on the table promptly, and, on various occasions, because the meat was overdone or underdone, or the vegetables cold or badly cooked. He therefore sat very still, and did not reply. Mrs. Parry perceived the impression she had made, and continued:—

"Or, how do you think that I can feel otherwise than I do in prospect of just such things occurring again, and a dozen others more annoying still? I've had trouble enough with Sally to get her to understand how things ought to be done, and it disheartens me outright now that she is determined to go away. I don't care so much for myself, but I know how these household irregularities annoy you, and that you blame me for them, even if you don't say anything."

Mr. Parry was silenced for the time. He saw that he was thrown completely in the wrong, and that it would be useless to attempt them to argue himself out of his unenviable position. His wife, thus unconscious, had the uninterrupt d privilege for that day, at least, of being just as unhappy as she wished, a prospect of Sally's departure, and the annoyances that were to follow this event.

During that day and the next, a gloom prevaded the household of Mrs. Parry. Sally felt more than ever anxious to be away. Once or twice the idea of re-uniting passed through her mind; but a sight of Mrs. Parry's overcast countenance instantly dispelled it.

On the morning of the day on which Sally was to leave, an Irish girl, who had likewise, through the chambermaid, that the cook was going away, applied for the situation.

"Are you a good cook?" inquired Mrs. Parry.

"O yes, ma'am; I can cook anything."

"Where did you live last?"

"I am living in a tavern, ma'am."

"Why do you wish to leave there?"

"I don't like the place. You are so much exposed in a tavern."

"What is your name?"

"Margaret."

"Well, Margaret, you can come on trial tomorrow morning. Sally is going to stay to-night."

And so Margaret went away, promising to come back in the morning. At dinner time Mrs. Parry seemed a little more cheerful.

"I've engaged a cook," she said, after the meal was nearly over.

"Have you, indeed! Well, I'm glad of that, Cara. You see you've had all your trouble for nothing."

"I'm not so sure of that," she replied. "It's one thing to hire a cook, and another thing to be pleased with her. She's an Irish girl, and you know that they are never very tidy about their work."

"But they are, usually, willing and teachable. Are they not?"

"Some of them are. But then, who wants the trouble of teaching every new servant her duty? It's enough to pay them their wages."

"Still, a thus teaching them we are doing good. And we should always be willing to take upon ourselves a little trouble, if, in doing so, we can benefit another."

"That would be too generous! I might, on your principle, be willing to do nothing else but teach ignorant servants their duty, and thus fit them to make other houses pleasant, instead of my own. No, it generally happens, that when you have made one of them worth having, she knows some one with whom she would rather live than with you. There was Nancy, that didn't know to wash a dish, or cook a potatoe when I took her. She lived with us a year, until she could turn her hand to everything, and then went to Mrs. Clayton's where she has been for over two years. Mrs. Clayton told me day before yesterday that she was the best woman she had ever had in the house, and that she would not part with her upon any consideration. And here is Sally, on whom I have had my own time. She's getting to be good for something, and now she's contented here no longer."

"That does seem a little hard, Cara. But, then, don't you feel a gratification in reflecting that, through your means, Mrs. Clayton has obtained a servant who fills her place so well as to give satisfaction to the family?"

"I can't say that I do," Mrs. Parry replied, in a half positive, half negative tone of voice.

"Then if you do not," her husband said, seriously, "it is time that you began, at least, to make the effort to feel thus. The reason that we are so much annoyed sometimes by actions of those around us, is, because we regard our own good and our own comfort of primary importance. Anything that disturbs these, disturbs us. But if we could so far overcome this as well as to receive them, we should come, as a necessary consequence, into a state of mind that could not be easily agitated. We would see in the servant, and in the wants and doings of others, that which affected them injuriously, as well as ourselves, and in trying to modify or correct them, we would have a reference to their good as well as to our own."

"That may all be true enough; but I am sure that I could never act from such disinterested motives. It is not in me."

"It is not in any one naturally, to act thus, Cara. But there is no reason why good principles may not be formed in us. You can at least see, I suppose, that, if all acted thus with reference to the good of others, everything in society would move on much more pleasantly than it does?"

"O yes, of course. But if only a few, why they might work their lives through in the good of others, and be no better off by it."

"A selfish idea, I must say, to express in your mind, Cara," her husband said kindly, and with an encouraging smile, for it was not often that he could get her to consent to talk rationally on such subjects. "The few who do thus act, would not have in their minds the idea of a reward. The delight which naturally springs up in the mind from the performance of good actions to others, would be to them a much higher gratification than anything that could be given to them as an external reward for what they had done. Let me see if I cannot make this plain to your mind. Suppose Mrs. Clayton had so thoroughly educated an ignorant servant as to make her fully acquainted with all the household duties that might be required of her; and that after she was thus fitted for the performance of these duties, this servant left her, and finally came into your family. Do you not think that Mrs. Clayton might feel delight in the thought, that through her efforts to instruct that servant, she had acquired the ability of obtaining a comfortable home at any time, and you had the pleasure of having one in your family who lightened you of many a care, and caused your household arrangements to move on harmoniously?"

"Yes, I can see that she might. But I am not so sure that she would feel that."

"And you can see, no doubt, that to feel thus would be much better than to have none but purely selfish affections."

"Yes, I can see that, too. And further, I should be very glad if I could have principles of action so elevated."

"You may have them, Cara. We all may have them," her husband said, earnestly and feelingly. "But then, it will be necessary for us to begin the correction in us of whatever is altogether of self; and to begin, too, in humble and little things. I must cease to complain, if everything should not happen to be as orderly as I desire, and cease to do so, because I know that to complain thus will necessarily make you unhappy. I must not regard myself exclusively. And you, in reference to your servants, should regard them and their good, as well as the perfect order of your household arrangements. Under such a system, if carefully carried out, *with the heart in it*, a wonderful change would occur. In case things went wrong—and perfection cannot be attained in anything very good—you would cease to feel annoyed and dispirited as you now often do. The higher and more unselfish motives from which you acted, would superinduce a condition of mind not easy to be disturbed."

"I fear, husband, that I have defects of character which will prevent my ever acting thus," Mrs. Parry said, in a tone slightly desponding.

"A consciousness of your weakness, my dear Cara, should make you doubly watchful. The end to be gained is worth years of trial. If you can only gain your own consent to commence the work of reformation from principle, you will soon begin to perceive its peaceable *fruits*, and thus find ample encouragement for perseverance."

"I can at least *try*, husband," she said, looking up into his face with an expression of calm determination, "and I hope her countenance changed, and assumed a look of despondency. "How shall I begin?—that is the puzzling question."

"To begin aright is almost half the victory. And here I must confess that I hardly know how to give advice. But, perhaps I can suggest a thought or two that will help you. This new cook will be strange, you say, is an Irish girl. It is not probable that, in the outset, she will be at all capable of doing her work as you wish it done. Make up your mind to this, resolving, at the same time, that you will be kind and forbearing towards her. That no matter how awkward she may be, or how ignorant, that you will not exhibit in her presence anything like impatience. Think of her, too, as a poor girl, who has had few opportunities for, who is now in a strange country, and, perhaps, altogether friendless. Your kind feelings will then be drawn out towards her, and it is impossible for you to feel kindness and concern for her without its being perceived. The Irish character, you know, is grateful. From the awakening up in her mind of affection towards you, she will be doubly anxious to serve and to please you. Thus a life will be put into all her actions. Under such an impulse she will learn quicker and remember better all you wish her to do, than she possibly could if she were acted upon by less elevated motives."

(*To be concluded.*)

(*Lady's Book.*)

FAST SAILING SHIPS.—The London Times calls the attention of the British ship-builders to the harvest of profits which are made by some of the recently built American merchant ships by their rapid sailing. It mentions the arrival at the West India docks in London, of the New York ship Oriental, in 98 days from Canton, having made her passage to the Scilly Isles in 94 days, and that her passage having been delayed by the very stormy weather in the British seas. This ship made a very short passage out, and her return passage, considering what a head wind she had, was unprecedented. It is the first arrival in London from Canton since the repeal of the Navigation Laws.—Such was the character of the ship for speed, even before the repeal, that, under the circumstances, of anticipating other ships, that the Oriental brought a cargo of 1,600 tons of tea at 6 pounds sterling per ton, while all the other ships loading at Whampoa at the same time got only 3 pounds 10s. The Times concludes its comments on these facts by the following exhortation to its countrymen:

"The rapid increase of population in the States, equivalent to an annual immigration of near three hundred thousand from these isles, is a fact that forces itself on the notice and the interest of the most unobservant and incurious. All these promise to develope the resources of the States to such an extent as to compel us to a competition as difficult as it is unavoidable.—We must run a race with our gigantic and unshackled rival. We must set our longestrised skill, our steady industry, and our dogged determination against his youth, ingenuity, and ardor. It is the father who runs a race with his son.—A fall necessity constrains us, and we must act to the best. Let our ship-builders and their employers take warning in time. There will always be an abundant supply of vessels good enough and fast enough for short voyages. The coal trade can take care of itself, for it will ever be a refuge for the destitute. But we want fast vessels for the long voyages, which otherwise will fall into American hands. It is fortunate that the Navigation Laws have been repealed in time to destroy these false and unreasonable expectations, which might have lulled the ardor of British competition. We will all start together, with a fair field and no favor. The American captain can call at London, and the British captain can pursue his voyage to New

York. Who can complain? Not we. We trust that our countrymen will not be beaten; but if they should be, we shall know that they deserve it."—*The Vineyard Gazette.*

VALUE OF OLD ROPE.—Among the numerous worn out, and often considered worthless, materials, which the ingenuity of man has discovered means of re-manufacturing, and rendering of equal value with the original substance, are old tarred ropes, which have long been in use as mat pins. Our readers will be surprised when we inform them that out of this dirty and apparently unblemishable substance, is produced a tissue paper of the most beautiful fabric, evenness of surface and delicacy of color, a ream of which, with wrappers and strings, weighs two and a half pounds. It is principally used in the potteries for transferring the various patterns to the earthenware, and is found superior to any other substance yet known for that purpose. It is so tenacious that a sheet of it twisted by the hand in the form of a rope, will support upward of one cwt. Truly we live in an age of invention!—*Liverpool Standard.*

EXCHANGE—APRIL 25.

Spanish Dollars and Patacons	16 f
Patriot Doubloons	6 262
Spanish do.	6 063
Bills on England, per doubloon	75a, 8 75a, per cent.
currency	p. doll. 3f a 3f
Do. Montevideo, specie	1 p. premium f
France, per doubloon	80 a 80 f. p. or.
United States, do.	discount p. c. premium 1
Rio Janeiro,	p. c. premium 1

The highest price of Spanish doubloons during the week 274
The lowest 269
The highest price of Patriot doubloons during the week 273f
The lowest 2.8
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week, 76a, per oncza.
The lowest, 72a, per ounce.
Permits for shipping specie p. c. ½

EXPORTS—APRIL 25.

Hides, duty 1 dol. each.			
Dry Matadero, narrow Without bulls, 28 a 30 lbs., pesada of 25 lbs.		56	a 57
Do. do. do.	cow, 32 lbs.	53	a 54
Do. do. do.	cargo, 3½ bulls, 25		
	27 lbs., scarce	54	a 56
Hides, for Spain, 30 à 32 lbs.		54	a 56
Do. N. America, 20 à 21 "		52	a 54
Do. of all stake		46	a 50
Do. of low weights, say aver. 17 lbs.		55	a 56
Do. calf skins, say do. 7 lbs.		56	a 57
Ox hides, salted, 60 à 65 lbs. per 60 lbs.		42	a 44
Cow do. do.	40 à 45 " do.	42	a 42½
Horse do. dry, each		12	a 13
Do. do. salted	"	74	a 74
Nutria, dry, 4 dol. duty, each, prime 30 lbs.		28	a 30
Skins, duty 4			
Sheep, washed, mixed, per 30 lbs.		40	a 42
Nutria, (scarce,) per lb.		8	a 9.
Wool, duty free.			
Ordinary, duty, per 25 lbs.		22	a 25
Do. washed	"	40	a 45
Mestizo, dirty,	"	35	a 45
Do. washed	"	65	a 70
Fine, dirty	"	40	a 50
Do. washed	"	70	a 80
Cordova, baled	per silver	28	a 30
Horse hair, duty 4			
" Short, arroba		34	a 36
" tassel "		44	a 46
" long	"	80	a 400
Cow hair, with gara		25	a 26
Do. do. clean	"	41	a 46
Tallow, melted, duty free.			
" with grease, arroba		21	a 23
" pure scarce "		29	a 32
Hide cuttings, gutas, duty 4		32	a 36
Horns, duty, 4	Ox, and prime	900	a1000
Inferior do.		600	a 800
Do. Cow "		250	a 300
Ostrich feathers, duty 4			
Long black, lb.		5	a 6
Do. short white		12	a 14
Do. bows		20	a 24
Jerked beef, duty 4	qtl.	30	a 32
Sebos, skin & narrow 4	do.	80	a 90
Mare's grease		16	a 16½
Goat skins, per dozen	rls. silver	25	a 27

LAST SALES—On board.

Bar and bolt iron, very abundant	qtl.	$20
Hoop and sheet "	"	38
Cash, abundant	ton	140
" Smith, scarce	"	135
Lumber, American	foot 3½ currency	
" Swedish and Baltic, silver per m. feet	3a 4 3½	
" pitch pine scarce,	currency	5 rls.
Russian pine	"	35
Flag stones	per yard	22
Zinc, sheet	qtl.	125
Tin plates [on shore] box	silver	11½
" bar	curr. qtl.	490½
Shingles per m.	"	65 a 70
Salt Cadiz and Lisbon 8 à 8½ rls. silver fanega.		
Cape de Verde 7½ à 7¾ rls.		

FREIGHTS.—April 25.—Rates

England.

Dry Hides, per ton 2240 lbs.		75p.
Salted do.		½
Tallow, in boxes & pipes		¾
Bales of wool and hair		¾ & 20s.
France.		
Dry Hides per 960 kil. (and 10 ⅝ p.)		60 à 65
Salted do. 1000 " "		25
Tallow, 1000 k. in boxes or pipes		45
Produce in bales, per 42 ft.		45
Continent.		
Dry Hides per ton 2240 lbs. (and 5 ⅝ p.)		80s
Salted do. " "		40s
Spain.		
Dry Hides per ton 2000 lbs. (and 10 p. p.)		20 42
United States.		
Dry Hides, per lb. (and 5 p. p.)		3c.
Salted do. " "		1
Produce in bales, per ton, 40 ft.		64$
Rio Janeiro.		
Jerked beef, per 100 lbs.		3rls.
Pernambuco.		
Jerked beef, per 100 lbs.		5rls.
Montevideo.		
Do. do. in Spanish bottoms 10rls. in foreign do. 7rls.		

LONDON, 4th March, 1851.

Since our last report there have been no arrivals from the River Plate or Rio Grande to notice.

Dry River Plate Hides.—The very excessive prices demanded for these hides during December and January appear to have paralysed the trade, and for those brought to public sale during this month no offer was made, nor is any business by private contract reported. Present stock 7080 hides.

Salted River Plate Hides have been extremely inactive during the month, and prices may be considered a shade easier. The prevailing opinion amongst the buyers is that long our supplies must considerably increase, and offer a better selection, for which event they appear determined to reserve their operations as much as possible. The sales amount to about 3800 hides only—at 4d per lb. for heavy Ox of middling quality. 3¾d for plain light hides and Cows. No import. Present stock 7160 hides.

Horse Hides continue in very moderate request, but there has been some disposition to purchase at reduced rates. The sales are 4600 salted River Plate, sound 2¾ to 2¾lbs at 9s to 7s. Colts 14½ to 18½lbs at 8d 6d to 4s 7d. Stock 8925 dry and 8127 salted hides.

Horse Hair has been in limited demand. The sales are confined to 20 bales and about 50 bags as follows—Stump Tails, good 16½d, middling 12½ to 12¾d, fair to good mixed 11d, slight and fair mixed 7d to 10d. Short and slightly inked hair is in good sale. Stock 140 bales and 220 bags and serons.

HORNS.—Ox and Cow continue very scarce, and meet a very ready sale as offered. There are no sales of South American to report.

Tallow—River Plate has been in fair request, and at the commencement of the past month prices advanced fully 3d per cwt. on rates current at the end of January. For that subsequently offered, consumers were not disposed to purchase at the improvement in the declining state the market then presented, and nearly the whole of that brought forward was taken in. At the public sale of the 28th ulto., however, there was more disposition to purchase, and nearly the whole submitted was sold at, and after the sale, at very full prices compared with those ruling for other sorts. The sales are limited to about 420 casks and 500 boxes, which in the absence of import has reduced the stock to about 910 casks and 2360 boxes and serons, against 4160 casks and 5510 boxes and serons this time last year.

[*Anning & Cobbe's. Prices Current.*]

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES

Arrived, April 19, Wind S., slight rain, Russian brig Plata, 242 tons, J. P. Behring, from the Isle of May 20 March, to order, with 89 mayos salt, 300 patacones.

Oldenburg brigantine Lotta, 170 tons, C. D. Ratgo, from Bremen 20th November, Isle of May 4th ult., to Visser, Deutjen and Hughes, with 4300 big stones, 211 empty demijohns, 30 hogsheads, 20 barkses and 927 boxes gin, 3 do. cologne water, 10 barrels arsenic, 38 boxes and 6 casks merchandize, 2 boxes and 2 packages samples, 52 mayos salt.

Sardinian brig Antonietta, 281 tons, from Genoa 9th February, to Diego Calvi & Sons.

Passengers—100.

Arrived, April 20, Wind S. S. E., Danish brig Rosa, 135 tons, Muncke, from the Isle of May 14th February, to Trousseau & Co., with 90 mayos salt, 10 boxes red wine, 2 do. champagne do., 30,000 cigars.

Sailed, British barque William Peile, 279 tons, John Bell, for Liverpool, dispatched by John Best & Brothers, with 5827 salted ox and cow hides, 1000 dry do. do., 1 bale tallow, 16 bales wool, 3 do. hair, 53,000 bones.

British brig Ada, 243 tons, John Amy, for London, despatched by Nicholson, Green & Co., with 2914 salted horse hides, 1642 dry ox and cow do., 12,800 horns, 3 bales hair, 13 bales, 50 serons and 2 bags hair, 3 bales nutria skins, 33 do. sheep do., 3 do. lamb do., 8 do. wool, 156 slunk calf skins.

British schooner Goddess, 171 tons, John Gale, for Falmouth, despatched by Nuttall & Co., with 150 pipes and 250 boxes tallow, 4800 salted ox and cow hides, 6,000 bones, 10½ tons do., 8 bales horse hair.

Sardinian polacre Lia, 157 tons, Lorenzo Sicardi, for Genoa, despatched by Felix Buxareo, with 2054 salted ox and cow hides, 4094 dry do. do., 327 salted slunk calf skins, 388 dry do. do., 5 bales do. do., 13 do. sheep skins, 2 do. hair.

National schooner Julia, 128 tons, Nicolas Martino, for Rio Grande, in ballast, despatched by J. M. Rubio.

Sailed, April 21, Wind S.W., in the afternoon changed to N.N.W., Sardinian brig Lacerto Ligure, 172 tons, L. Baner, for Boston, despatched by Bartolomé Viale & Co., with 92 bales and 50 serons wool, 3 bales and 1 bag horse hair, 41 bales sheep skins, 6000 horns, 6 bales hide cuttings, 2960 dry ox and cow hides, 799 salted do. do.

Sailed, April 23, Wind W., in the afternoon changed to N. E., British barque Mary Queen of Scots, 252 tons, William Wilcox, for Liverpool, despatched by Brownelle, Grey & Co., with 3433 salted ox and cow hides, 1500 dry do. do., 472 salted horse hides, 268 pipes and 10 boxes tallow, 4 pipes mares grease, 3000 bones, 6 bales hair.

Arrived, April 23, Wind S. E., heavy rain, British brig Gauntlet, 206 tons, Robert Presley, from Liverpool 23 January, Milford 5th February, to Rennie, Tweedie & Co., with 163 kegs nails, 670 iron pots, 200 do. braziers, 760 bundles hoop iron, 6 do. 3 basket, 8 Sussex, 3 hogsheads and 126 casks hardware, 10 barrels ale and porter, 25 tons coal, 858 flag stones, 100 bundles sheet iron, 100 do. bar do., 150 boxes steel tin, 1 iron safe, 20 bales tarred sanised iron, 2 boxes screws, 70 crates earthenware, 100 camp stoves, 3 boxes grates, 6 casks zinc, 12 boxes axes, 1 cooking apparatus, 1 gig, 2 bundles wheels, 2 boxes combs, 1 do. paper, 111 bales and 14 boxes woollens; 8 boxes and 3 bales linens, 84 boxes, 30 packages and 88 bales cottons, 31 boxes and 3 baskets merchandize, 1 box wearing apparel.

Passengers Messrs. James Tweedie and George Lowe.

Sailed National polacre Bella Union, 121 tons, Nicolas Bruneagno, for Rio Janeiro, despatched by Pedro Viale, with 1707 quintals jerked beef.

Arrived, April 24, Wind WSW., in the afternoon changed to N., British Royal Mail steampacket Esk, Captain William Valler, from Rio Janeiro 16 inst, Montevideo 23d, with the mails conveyed to Rio on the 6th per steampacket Medway from Southampton 10th March. Passengers Mr. and Mrs. Imbert, Mrs. Fernandez and Messrs. Macrae, M' Call, Lorenz & Blanco.

British barque Orion, 332 tons, Hamilton Houston, from Cadiz 22nd February, to John Best & Brothers, with 200 lasts salt.

Sailed, Portuguese schooner Penative, 98 tons, Antonio Alves de Morin, for Bueco with the same cargo she brought here on her arrival on the 13th inst, viz., 59 pipes and 40 barrels rum, 10,000 pieces firewood.

Spanish brig Copernico, 178 tons, Francisco Planas, for Havana, despatched by E. Fonchon & Co., with 3965 quintals jerked beef, 60 dry ox & cow hides.

Spanish barque Casilda, 302 tons, Jose Maria Alvarez, for Havana, despatched by Jacob Parravicini, with 4000 quintals jerked beef, 50 dry ox & cow hides, 50 boxes and 25 half boxes tallow.

Sailed, April 25, Wind N. W., Sardinian brig Maria Teresa, 170 tons, Balarino, for Bueco, in ballast, despatched by Bartolomé Viale.

The Swedish brig Ariel, 305 tons, L. P. Aberg, master, which sailed hence for the Salado on the 15th ult., cleared at the Custom House on the 24th inst., for England, dispatched by Vicente Casares & Sons, with 13,000 salted ox and cow hides, 10,000 bones, 4000 horns, 150 pipes tallow.

The following are the manifests of the undermentioned vessels—

"Maria"—815 rolls tobacco, 500 bags rice, 200 do. farina, 76 barrels sugar, 5 boxes snuff, 78 bags coffee, 25 tercios yerba, 1 package books.

"Giuseppe"—1595 barrels and 65 bags sugar, 50 bags farina, 206 do. coffee, 60 rolls tobacco.

"Atala"—504 rolls tobacco, 5 do. pichus, 591 barrels sugar, 300 bags farina, 280 do. coffee, 20 boxes sweetmeats, 1 do. merchandize.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA

Arrived at Liverpool, Feb. 15, Isabella, hence 7th December. Feb. 19, Lady Mona, from Bueco. At Queenstown, Feb. 15, James Mac Queen, hence 10 Dec., Clio, from the Salado. Off Falmouth, Feb. 14, Budget, hence 15 Dec. Off Plymouth, Feb. 27, Chorrister, hence 5 January. At Havre, Feb. 16, Jose, hence 4 Dec., Feb. 17, Neptune, hence 10 Dec. At Marseilles, Feb. 23, San Gio Batta, hence 29 Nov. At Antwerp, March 3, Hyperion, hence 5 Dec. March 5, Carl Friedrich, hence 30 Nov.; Friedrich Ernst, hence 30 January. At Rio Janeiro, March 23d, Felipe, hence 9th March, Paquete Saudade, hence 1st March. March 23, San Pio, hence 28th February. April 11, Paquete Ubatuba, hence 19th March.

Vessels sailed for Buenos Ayres. From Liverpool, Feb. 14, Surpass; from Antwerp, Feb. 23, La Plata. From Rio Janeiro, Feb. 28, Louise; from Shields, March 3, Arab; from Rio Janeiro, Ap. 6, Esperanza, Ap. 10 Invencivel.

Vessels leading for Buenos Ayres. At Liverpool, Anne, Iantic, Leopard, Martha Shallcross, Dauntless, Snowdon, Rosendale, Isabella. At London, Santiago. At Havre, Casimir, Moliere. At Bordeaux Lion, Joie, Crimia.

Vessel spoken—In lat. 10° 33' S., long. 31° 15' W., barque Van Dyke of and from Antwerp, to Valparaiso, 43 days, passengers and crew all well—by the Orion arrived here on the 24th inst from Cadiz.

Liverpool, Feb. 11. The Agathon, Namod, from Liverpool to Buenos Ayres, lost foremast main topgallantmast & c., by collision with a schooner of the Isle of Man, and false keel by gelting ashore off Peel harbour on the 7t; she put into Fleetwood on the 8th; and to day arrived at that port, making water; and would be docked. The schooner with which the Agathon was in contact was lost sight of by her immediately afterwards, from which it is feared she went down. [European Times.]

DIED.

On the 23d inst., Mr. George Rowley, native of Kent, aged 34. His remains were conveyed to the Protestant Cemetery on the23d accompanied by his friends.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A WALKING STICK

of a thick sapling of an orange tree, with yellow bark, and having towards the lower end the remains of a covering of black paint, was taken from the room door of the advertiser, very early on the morning of Sunday, the 20th of this month. It is particularly regretted by the owner, being the gift of a friend in North America in the year 1821, and the companion of his voyages and travels for 30 years: a handsome reward will be given by him to any one who will deliver it at 251 Calle de Maypú.

Ap. 26—3c.

GEORGE TEMPERLEY,

Clothier—Hatter—Hosier —Glover—& Outfitter—

Calle de la Merced No. 62.

Begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has just received per barques "Gil Blas" and "Peruche" from France, a complete and select assortment of Gentlemen's Clothing of every description, consisting of Paletots, Frock and Overcoats in every variety of style, of price and quality; a beautiful assortment of French Casimeres and Trowseriny, Vestings, Cravats, Stocks and Opera Ties, Gloves, Braces, a large assortment of Shirts, Dressing Gowns, Hosiery, Merino Shirts and Drawers, Fancy Walking Sticks, a stock of superfine Cloths, Gentlemen's French Silk Hats, Beaver do., and Cloth Caps of the last fashions, Patent Leather Shoes and Botines, Cloth and Prunela do. Gentlemen's own materials made up in the best style and on the most favourable terms.

One price asked and no abatement. a26—c. o.

37½

CALLE DE LA VICTORIA.

T. C. HELSBY, in acknowledging the liberal and long continued patronage he has enjoyed in the excercise of his art, desires to inform his friends and the public of this city, that according to a plan supplied at his request by one of the first Daguerrean Artists in the United States he has erected on the Azotea of his premises a new and complete CABINET for taking Daguerreotype LIKENESSES, with such improved appliances and increased accommodation as cannot fail to augment his reputation for producing the best Daguerreotypes by securing to his visitors the most satisfactory results.

Among the superiorities of his present establishment may be enumerated—greater celerity in the operation—which rarely exceeds 20 seconds and sometimes not more than 10,—thereby obviating the unpleasantness of a long sitting, and is more particularly an advantage in taking children's,—a better light for taking groups,—the capability of taking good pictures in rainy weather,—and a private room for sitters by means of which they are not liable to be incommoded by the entrance of strangers.

The *judicious application* of *colour* forms a prominent feature in the excellencies of the HELSBY Daguerreotype.—

In requesting the attention of the public to his NEW ENTRANCE, T. C. HELSBY would respectfully suggest the propriety of caution,—he being in no wise connected with a person who has for some time past been practising in the rooms he used to occupy *next door*—the necessity for which precaution existing in the occurrence of repeated and well attested instances in which mistakes upon this subject have been designedly confirmed by the individual in question, to the serious (though temporary) detriment of the advertiser's standing in the estimation of parties so misled, and ultimate disappointment to the individuals themselves.

The best indications by which to distinguish T. C. HELSBY'S PRESENT ENTRANCE are a large white marble slab (with spectacles) and THE SUPPRESSION OF LIKENESSES AT THE STREET DOOR—T. C. HELBSY having substituted samples of his frames and cases for *public* exhibition confining *genuine specimens of his production* for private examination at his—

ROOMS

CALLE DE LA VICTORIA

37½

a.26—co.

A German who has served many years in Germany and also in the United States as Coachman, and who can give the best reference about his conduct and capacity, wishes employment. A note left at Calle Mayo, No. 39, will be attended to. a.26—1p

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Archivo Americano. For sale, a complete file to this date, in three languages, published by Don Pedro Angelis. Apply at the Book store Calle La Merced, No. 84. a.26—3p.

Wanted to purchase, second hand, but in good order, Capt Marryatt's Novels, a note addressed E. W., Calle Reconquista, No. 8, will be attended to. a.26—1c.

Evening Tuition. Mr. Powell's School is open every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 6 till 8 o'clock. Mr. Powell wishing to become pupils are requested to make early application to Mr. P., No. 70, Calle Reconquista. a.26—4c.

Wanted, a situation as Mayordomo, or managing Captain of a sheep farm. Respectable references will be given. Apply at No. 55, Calle de la Piedad. a.12—3p.

Shipping List
OF
Charles R Horne,
Licensed Ship Broker.

Pour le Havre—Ligne de Paquebots—Le très-beau fin voilier tous mâts français "Parana," de 956 tonneaux, capitaine M. Victor Garbe, ayant déjà arrêté tout son chargement, sera promptement expédié. Il pourra encore prendre quelques passagers, ayant des logements très commodes.

Ses consignataires MM E. Ochoa et Cie. a.—19

Pour le Havre. Ligne de Paquebots—Le très-beau et bien connu de voilier trois mâts (Barque) français "Orianna," de 948 tonneaux, commandé par monsieur le capitaine Fidmont, ayant arrêté la plus grande partie de son chargement, sera bientôt expédié. Il pourra encore prendre à fret quelques cuirs secs et tallow et des passagers, pour lesquels ses logements sont de premier ordre.

Ses consignataires MM. E. Ochea et Cie. a—19

Pour Marseille. Le très-beau, neuf, et de première classe, doublé et chevillé en cuivre trois mâts (Barque) français "Chanzy," de 198 tonneaux, son capitaine monsieur N. Peuchgarie, sera très promptement expédié et pourra encore prendre à fret une partie de son chargement, comme aussi des passagers lesquels seront très commodement logés.

Son consignataire M. N. Peuchagarie. a—19

For Liverpool. The very fast sailing A. 1. British built brig "Minna," 293 tons, James Wylie, master, has all her heavy cargo on board, and will be despatched within a few days She has still room for 1,000 dry hides on measurement in bales; and excellent accommodations for passengers.

Consignees Messrs. Bayley Brothers.

For Falmouth. Passage only. The very fastsailing A. 1. British built Brigantine "Marchand" 184 tons, Luke, Master—is a chartered vessel and will have quick despatch—her accommodations for Passengers are excellent.

Consignees Messrs. Hughes Brothers. a—19

For Marseilles and Cette.

French brig "Emorant," 149 tons, Arnaud commander, has all her cargo contracted for and only room for passengers for whom her accomodations are excellent. Please apply to her consignee J. B. Vignal Esq. a. 26.

For further particulars concerning the above vessels, please apply to their Consignees, or to

Charles R. Horne.

Licensed Ship Broker No. 55 Calle la Reconquista.

Shipping List
OF
John Higginbothom,
Licensed Ship Broker.

For London, British barque Queen of the Isles, 976 tons register, A.1. at Lloyd's, J. Demaille, commander, has a large portion of her cargo engaged, and has still disengaged room for salted hides and light freight. a.12.

Consignees Messrs. De Lisle, Brothers & Co.

For London. British barque Bleasures, J. Moullin, commander, all her cargo engaged and shipping, has only disengaged room for passengers. a.12.

Consignees Messrs. Bayley Brothers.

For London. Swedish brig Princessan Louise, 311 tons register, has a large portion of her cargo engaged, and can still take salted hides and light freight. a.26.

Consignees Messrs. De Lisle Brothers & Co.

For Liverpool. British brig John Robinson, all her cargo engaged, and going on board, has only room for passenger. a.12

Consignee J. McDonell, Esq.

For Liverpool. British barque "Baronet," 397 tons, Wyley, commander, has positively all her cargo engaged, and can only admit passengers. m.8

Consignee James Carthy, Esquire.

For Liverpool. British ship Paraguay, 319 tons register, A. 1. at Lloyd's, G. Pringle, commander, has only room for a few tons of salted hides and light freight. a12.

Consignee Samuel Hesse, Esq.

For Liverpool, British brig Anden, 219 tons, Wesley, commander, has only room for salted hides and light freight. a.12.

Consignees Messrs. De Lisle, Brothers & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth. British brig Spartan 191 tons A. 1. at Lloyd's is chartered for the above destination and has only room for passengers. m.—8.

Consignees Messrs. De Lisle Brothers & Co.

For Antwerp. Swedish brig "Scandia," 265 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's,has a large part of her cargo engaged, and can take about 4000 dry hides. a.26

Consignees Messrs. Teuscon & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth.

Norwegian barque "Baldur," 300 tons, Anderson, commander, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, has only disengaged room for passengers. f.24.

Consignees Messrs. V. Cabares & Sons.

For Cork or Falmouth.

Bremen barque "Diamant," 230 tons, E. Fayaken, commander, is chartered for the above destination, and has only room for passengers m.29.

Consignees Messrs John Galt Smith & Co.

For New York. The first class Sardinian barque "Elena," 362 tons, Canessa, master, has a large portion of her cargo engaged, and has still room for dry hides or bales. a.26.

Consignees Messrs. Bocher, Preus & Co.

For Antwerp. French barque "Paul Bernard," 163 tons, Bonsaid, commander, A 1. at Lloyd's, on her next voyage, is chartered for Antwerp or the above destination in all next month and offers a superior opportunity for passengers m.29.

For Antwerp. French barque Charles, 220 tons, Rousseau, commander, will sail in all next month, and has superior cabin accommodations for passengers. m.29.

Consignees Messrs M. Lopez & Co

For Liverpool. British brig "Star," 227 tons, Hall's Lloyd's, Wemyss, master, has a large portion of her cargo engaged, and can still take in few pipes of tallow, salted hides and light freight. a.19.

Messrs. Thos. Tomkinson & Co.

For Freight or Charter.

British barque Crusader, 311 tons register, H. Guy, master, a very fast sailing vessel and most desirable conveyance for shippers. a.12.

Consignees Messrs. Edward Lumb & Co.

For Freight or Charter.

British schooner "Invicta," 152 tons, Hocker, commander, A. 1. at Lloyd's, a very fast sailing vessel and small carrier. m-12.

Consignees Messrs. Bayley Brothers.

For Freight or Charter.

Dutch brig Thetis, 200 tons register, H. Meppelder, master, is a small carrier and very fast sailing vessel. She is a first class specially for shippers a.19 Consignees Messrs. Becher, Preuss & Co.

For Freight or Charter.

British schooner "Invicta," 152 tons, Hocker, commander, A. 1. at Lloyd's, a very fast sailing vessel and small carrier. m-12.

Consignees Messrs. Bayley Brothers.

For Freight or Charter.

Dutch brig Thetis, 200 tons register, H. Meppelder, master, is a small carrier and very fast sailing vessel. She is a first class specially for shippers a.19 Consignees Messrs. Becher, Preuss & Co.

For Freight or Charter.

British schooner "Invicta," 152 tons, Hocker, commander, A. 1. at Lloyd's, a very fast sailing vessel and small carrier. m-12.

Consignees Messrs. Bayley Brothers.

For Freight or Charter.

British brigantine "Emma," 120 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Way, master, a very fine little vessel and fast sailer.

Consignees Messrs. George Bell & Co.

For Freight or Charter.

British brig Gauntlet, A. 1. at Lloyd's, 206 tons, register, Presley, master, is a regular trader and well known for good dispatch in cargo and can sail soon. a.26 Consignees Messrs. Rennie, Tweedie & Co

All the foregoing vessels are first class at Lloyd's, have good accommodations for passengers and are in every respect, most desirable conveyances.—For further particulars please apply to their respective consignees, or to]

John Higginbothom,

Licensed Ship Broker, No. 154, Calle Reconquista.

Shipping List
OF
Richard Sutton, Jun.
Licensed Ship Broker.

For Boston. Passengers only. The A 1. American barque Henry Shelton, 386 tons, C. B. Long, Commander will have quick despatch, and has excellent room for passengers

Consignees Messrs. A. Mancilla & Co.

For Boston. American barque Solomon Piper, A. 1. at Lloyd's, Andrea Cortis, capt., has the greater part of her cargo engaged, and is already loading. She is guaranteed to have very quick despatch. She can accomodate a few first class passengers very comfortably a. 5.

For Boston. The superior A 1. American brig Constant, 265 tons, Capt. Edward Hatch, has two thirds of her cargo engaged and has only room for the equivalent of 200 bales. Her accommodations for passengers are very good.m.29

Consignees Messrs Sam B Hale & Co.

For New York. Bremen barque Sophia, A 1. 220 tons Register, capt. J. Kehlhr, has two thirds of her cargo engaged, and can admit the equivalent of 200 bales, or freight; her accommodations for passengers are superior.

Consignees Messrs. Vicente Casares & Sons.

For New York. Passengers only. American brig Gateway, 250 tons, Thomas Mayo, Master, is a chartered vessel and has splendid accomodations for passengers. m.29

Consignees Messrs. Vicente Casares & Sons.

For New York. Passengers only. The superior A 1. Prussian barque Isaac, 304 tons, H. Laughoff commander, has all her cargo engaged and has a very spacious cabin very comfortably adapted for passengers. m.29.

Consignees Messrs. Davidson Green & Co.

For New York. Passengers only. A 1. Sardinian polacre Nativita di Maria, 203 tons, B. Tuscano Master, is chartered to sail in a limited time, and can accomodate a few passengers with comfort. m.29

Consignees Messrs. Piaggio Pietranera & Co.

For London. The A. 1. Argentine brigantine Gaston, 170 tons Register, M. Moller, Master, has all her heavy cargo engaged, and has only room for light freight has accommodations for passengers are excellent. 9m2

Consignees Messrs. Vicente Casares & Sons

For Cork or Falmouth, and the Continent Passengers only. The fast sailing A.1. Oldenburg schooner brig TRITON, 134 tons, Capt. Rahlje. This vessel has superior accommodations for passengers. a.26.

Consignees Messrs. Visser, Deetjen & Hughes.

For Cork or Falmouth.

Passengers only. Sardinian brigantine Sei Fratelli, 166 tons, Carlos Cantarella, Commander, will be ready in all next month and has superior accommodations for passengers. m.29.

Consignees Messrs. Bart. Vinli & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth.

Passengers only. The A. 1. British brig Helen, 191 tons, N. Brown, commander has superior accommodations for passengers, and will have quick despatch. m.29

Consignees Messrs. Dickson & Co.

For Southampton. Passengers only. The new fast sailing coppered and co. per fastened Sardinian brig Campidano, 234 tons register, Capt. Antonio Raffo. This fine vessel will have quick despatch and offers an excellent opportunity for passengers. a.12.

Consignees Messrs. D. Calvo & Sons.

For Hamburg. The clipper built A. 1. Danish brig "Ida & Emma," 155 tons, Capt. Erich Hock; this vessel has only room for 2000 dry hides or equivalent in bales, and will have quick despatch. a.26.

Consignees Messrs. Freyer Brothers.

For Marseilles and Genoa.

Has two thirds of her cargo engaged the A 1. Sardinian polacre Arturo, 174 tons, capt. Pedro Bosano, can admit on freight about, 150 bales or its equivalent. She has excellent accommodations for passengers.

Consignees Josinto Canpio, Esq. m.29

For Rio de Janeiro. Passengers and cargo. The A. 1. Sardinian polacre Maria, 123 tons, Capt. Repetto, has two-thirds of her cargo engaged, and can only admit the equivalent of 70 to 80 quintals of beef. She has superior accommodation for passengers. a.26.

Consignees Messrs. Ramos & Co.

For Freight or Charter.

The fine Sardinian polacre Absalcorim, 153 tons. a.26 Consignees Messrs. D. Calvo & Co.

For Freight or Charter.

The A. 1. superior Sardinian brig Antonietta, 140 tons. a.26.

Consignees Messrs. D. Calvo & Sons.

For particulars regarding the foregoing vessels apply to RICHARD SUTTON, Shipping Broker, No. 14 Calle La Reconquista.

Mr. Eugene Flood, late of the Royal College of St. Patrick's, Maynooth,has the honor to inform the Public, that he has entered into arrangements with the President of the Republican Federal College for the opening of an English School in said College, and he begs leave to assure those who may honor him with their support, that no care or attention on his part shall be wanting to impart a sound, practical, liberal mercantile and scientific education.

This class will embrace the following course of studies—

Reading	Algebra
Writing	Trigonometry [plane and spherical]
Grammar	
Geography	Conic Sections
Composition	Mechanics
Arithmetic	Electricity
Book Keeping	Galvanism
Euclid's Elements	Hydrostatics
History	Pneumatics
Mensuration	Hydraulics
Engineering	Optics

Hours of attendance from 10 to 2. Terms 40 dollars per Month, payable in advance.

m.8—12c.

Notice. To Captains of vessels and sailing men—Armaments of all sorts—Quadrants, sextants, reflectors, compasses and spy glasses repaired, and private lessons given in mathematics and navigation.

To parents and Youths.—Private lessons also given in the French language, vocal music, geography, arithmetic, geometry, astronomy and algebra. The Teacher (an old sea Captain, possessing extensive practical knowledge on these matters) will give lessons to parties at their respective residences. Apply at No. 95, Calle Victoria, where information in regard to the advertiser may be obtained.

a.12—3p.

Notice. All persons indebted to Mr. James McDonnell for their passage, who have been now in the country upwards of two years, are requested to pay the amount within the present month, and are hereby informed that if they do not comply with the requisition, their names and the place from whence they came, and the order the better to establish the identity of the parties) will be published in the different newspapers in this city, and the necessary steps taken to enforce payment forthwith. Buenos Ayres, 10th December, 1850 c. o.

AVIS

Messieurs les Passegers qui veulent bien passer sur le Paquebot de la Ligne "du Parana," Capitaine Victor Garbe, pour servir de gouverne, sont invités à arrerer leur passage d'une manière définitive—aussi avec le Capitaine Garbe, avec ses Consignataires Messieurs E. Ochea & Co., ou avec Charles R. Horne, Courtier Maritime Patenté, No. 55 Rue la Reconquista. m.29—c.

SUPERIOR Old Port Wine and Sherry—on sale Calle del Perú no. 13. a5. 6c.

Wanted, by a young man, a situation as Steward in a Gentleman's family. References given if required. A note addressed T. G. L. and left at No. 59 Calle Mayo will be attended to a. 12—3 p.

FOR SALE—Bottled Port and Sherry Wine—Preserved English Oyst rs—Champagne Wine of superior quality—Holland's Geneva —Smoked Herrings—Pale Sherry in Casks—Jams and Jellies—Prepared Mustard—Fine Salad Oil—Assorted Sauces—Sardines in Oil —Currie Powder—Tart Fruits—Currants—Table Salt—Capers—Fruits in Brandy—Cayenne Pepper—Pale Ale and London Stout —Anchovy and Bloater Pastes—Pale and Dark Brandy.

Apply to Bayley Brothers.

a.19—4c.

For Sale, a small collection of choice plants; may be seen any afternoon during the week by applying at the schoolroom behind the English church between the hours of 3 and 5.

a. 19—3c.

Wet nurse is wanted, one who can bring good recommendations. Apply Calle Reconquista No. 93.

a.19—2c.

SHEEP.

The Messrs. Gibson are disposed to treat with persons of sober and steady habits and possessing a knowledge of sheep, for 2 flocks on shares on their estancia of the Rincon del Tuyú. To steady men with a small capital it opportunises the half of a flock this offers a good opportunity, as the Messrs. Gibson's flocks and corrals are ready for immediate entry. Apply for further particulars at 110 Calle del Temple between 9 and 11 in the morning. a. 19—3p.

MERCHANT VESSELS from sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 17th inst. For arrivals and sailings this week see Marine List.

Date of Arrival.	Vessels & Captains	Consignees.	Tons.	Date of sailing

NATIONAL.

Dec.	9 Pol. Bella Unión, Brunengo	Pedro Viale	121	Rio Jno.
Feb.	18 Nacional, Vallebueno	George Rick & Co	226	Antwerp
Mar.	7 Bgtn. Gesine, Molde	Casares & Sons	179	London.

BRITISH

Jan.	09 Bg. Ada, Amy	Nicholson, Green	243	London.
Feb.	2 Sq. Mary A. of Swan, Wilcox	Brownell's, Grey	256	Lpool.
"	7 Bk. Eleanore, Moullin	Bayley Brothers	276	London.
"	7 Bk. William Paine, Hall	Bent & Brothers	277	Lpool.
"	8 Sch. Goddess, Gait	Nuttal & Co	171	Falm'th.
"	8 Bg. Hester, Le Brocq	Dickson & Co	199	Falm'th.
"	9 Bk. Baronet, Wylie	James Carthy	397	Reginld.
"	10 Bgn. John Donnelly, Kendall	Bent & Brothers	162	Lpool.
"	10 Bgn. John Robinson, Barnes	J. McDonnell	247	Falm'th.
"	12 Sq. Sparran, Spittal	De Lisle Brothers	191	Falm'th.
Mar.	1 Bg. Elizabeth, Wylie	Bayley Brothers	253	Lpool.
"	3 Sq. Paraguay, Pringle	Samuel Hesse	319	Lpool.
"	3 Bg. Andes, Wesley	De Lisle Brothers	212	Lpool.
"	3 Bk. Queen of the Isles, Demaille	De Lisle Brothers	976	London.
"	4 Bg. Bella, Wesley	Bayley Brothers & Co	227	Lpool.
April	6 Bk. Crusader, Guy	E. Lumb & Co	311	
"	7 Sch. Invicta, Hocker	Bayley Brothers	159	
"	7 Ligtn. Merchant, Luke	Hughes Brothers	184	Falm'th.
"	12 Sch. Supply, Barnes	J. McDonnell	137	
"	13 Sch. Emma, Way	G. Bell & Co	140	

AMERICAN

Feb.	7 Bg. Tuscany, Mayo	Casares & Sons	257	N. York.
Mar.	1 Bk. Saxonville, Johnson	Zimmermann, & Co	421	Boston.
"	14 Bk. Henry Shelton, Long	A. Mancilla & Co	386	Boston.
"	17 Bg. Constant, Hatch	S. B. Hale & Co	276	Boston.
"	24 Bk. Benjamin Austin	A. Mancilla & Co	412	Boston.
"	29 Bk. Oliver J. Hayes, Scott	Hayes & Co	412	N. York
"	30 Bgn. Ann Maria, Crowell	S. B. Hale & Co	223	Boston.
April	7 Bk. Edward Koppisch, Upton	Gowland & Co	249	Salem.

FRENCH

Feb.	9 Bk. Charles, Rousseau	M. Lopez & Co	224	Havre.
"	24 Bq. La Paix, Olivier	A. Audifred	455	Antwerp
Mar.	1 Bk. Paul Bernard, Bonsaid	To order	163	Antwerp
"	10 Bgn. Stanislaus, Martin	E. Ochoa & Co	172	Havre.
"	31 Bk. Armorique, Vassetin	Lavalleé & Suis	223	Havre.
April	11 Pol. Bn. Chenessey, Lemoine	Ramos & Co	285	Marseilles.
"	11 Bg. Caroline, Bayon	Teisserenc Valut	128	Cette.
"	11 Bg. Gironde, Arnaud	E. Vignal & Co	149	Cette.
"	12 Bk. Anna, Fremont	E. Ochoa & Co	247	Havre.

SPANISH

Jan.	20 Ship Casilda, Alvarez	Demetrio Reguera	502	Havana.
Mar.	6 Bg. Superiora, Pedemonte	A. Orbea & Co	178	Havana.
"	13 Bk. Rosario, Patreot	Font Ramos & Co	298	Havana.
"	23 Bk. Celestina, Senast	Lavalleé & Suis	254	N. York.
April	6 Bg. Pepita, Ferrer	Lobbon & Co	265	Rio Jno.
"	7 Lg. Joaquin, Sust	Lavalleé & Suis	78	Marseilles.
"	7 Bk. Ligeria, Antonio	Lobbon & Co	245	
"	8 Pol. Mirandin, Urizar	Acosta V. Hnos	190	
"	17 Bk. Isidro Errador, Apalotegui	To order	229	

SARDINIAN.

Dec.	12 Pol. Caballo Marino, Aycgue	B. Viale & Co	142	Genoa.
"	21 Bk. America, Pinelugo	José Aveguo	295	Genoa.
"	23 Pol. Feroz, Reggio	B. Viale & Co	170	Genoa.
Jan.	22 Pol. Gran Cacique, Ferrari	Silver & Schaffhausen	169	Genoa.
Feb.	7 Pol. Lia, Sicardi	Pedro Barbosa	157	Genoa.
"	9 Bg. Lucrecia Laura, Sanna	Pedro Ubione	174	Boston.
"	10 Bgtn. Sei Fratelli, Conrado	B. Viale & Co	167	Patrico's
Mar.	1 Pol. Bianca, Vassallo	José Aveguo	253	Rio Jno.
"	3 Bg. Francesca, Copella	A. Mancilla & Co	203	
"	5 Pol. Adele, Lavarello	José Aveguo	218	Genoa'
"	8 Pol. Natività di Maria, Tuscania	Piaggio, Pietranera	203	N. York.
"	9 Pol. Angelina, Lavarello	Pedro Laguio	174	Marseilles.
"	6 Bg. Duque Leopoldo, Compadrone	Pedro Viale	249	Brazil.
"	22 Pol. Campidano, Raffo	Font Ramos & Co	234	Portsm'th
"	31 Pol. Maria, Reg-ello	Font Ramos & Co	193	Genoa.
April	5 Bk. Rosa, Tuscano	Bocher, Preuss & Co	234	Boston.
"	6 Bg. Maria Theresa, Barbarino	B. Viale & Co	170	
"	11 Pol. Carolina, Simone	José Aveguo	196	
"	11 Pol. Albertina, Badano	José Aveguo	174	
"	11 Pol. Telegrafo, Bafico	A. Mancilla & Co	249	
"	11 Bg. Giuseppe, Pietranera	José Ay-gue	216	

BRAZILIAN

Feb.	22 Bg. Falcon, Falcon	Thompson & Co	185	
Mar.	18 Bg. Pereira, Pereyra	A. F. Ramos	166	
"	22 Bgn. Tenir, Conceicon	A. M. Monteiro	98	
April	4 Bg. Bahiana, Sa Barreto	Lobbon & Co	227	
"	6 Bg. Gonsalo, Maya	A. M. Mendonza	97	
"	9 Pq. California, Gomes	José Jr. Sousa	124	
"	9 Bg. Alzira, Vicente	Carneiro & Co	184	

PRUSSIAN.

Feb.	7 Bk. Isaac, Lunghoff	Nicholson, Green	432	N. York.

BREMEN.

Mar.	1 Bk. Sophia, Kuhlen	Casares & Sons	250	N. York.
"	21 Bk. Diamant, Fayken	J. G. Smith & Co	230	Antwerp

NORWEGIAN.

Feb.	11 Bk. Balder, Anderson	Casares & Sons	375	Falm'th.

DUTCH.

April	11 Bg. Thetis, Meppelder	Becher, Preuss & Co	221	

DANISH.

Mar.	21 Bg. Ida & Emma, Hock	Freyer Brothers	155	Hamby.
"	30 Bg. Cito, Eckell	Preussen & Co	160	Riodo.
"	30 Bg. Sarah, Anderson	Freyer Brothers	155	
April	9 Bg. Condor, Frellsen	Runge, Horsefeld	127	

SWEDISH.

Mar.	31 Bg. Sidon, Hammasberg	Ernst & Co	195	Antwerp
April	1 Bg. Scandia, Sjoberg	Preussen & Co	265	
"	2 Bg. Princessan Louise Kildmann	De Lisle Brothers	265	London.

PORTUGUESE.

Mar.	31 Sch. Felix, Costa	Felix Buxareo	144	
April	12 Sch. Penadivo, Amorim	J. Buxareo	98	Buceo.

HANOVERIAN.

April	17 Bg. Michael, Schau	Freyer Brothers	170	

BELGIAN.

Feb.	16 Bg. Intrepide, Cordier	A. Van Prat	242	Antwerp

NEAPOLITAN.

Mar.	31 Bg. Italia, Castellino	H. Schaeet & Co	260	Antwerp

HOLSTEIN.

Feb.	22 Bk. Johannes, Hebb	Gowland & Co	257	Baltimor

HAMBURG.

Jan.	30 Bg. Lowe, Prins	Otte, Rosenthal	222	Antwerp
April	9 Sp. Francisca, Dui	Freyer Brothers	262	

TUSCAN.

Feb.	9 Bgtn. Romolo, Destortich	Pietrunera, Fioggio	121	Brazil.

VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH—Brig Hussard, Com. Dedilot.

BRAZILIAN—Corvette Euterpe, Lieut. D'Hondie.

Mr. Gaoghagan begs leave to return his kind thanks to his friends and the public, for their kind favors since he has commenced his establishment at Calle Piedad No. 26, and hopes by strict attention to merit their patronage, as it will be his study to make his friends, or any other parties who will favor him, as comfortable as far as lies in his power, in Boarding and Lodging. Families canal so be supplied with Breakfast and Dinners by giving timely notice. An ordinary at 1½ and another at 3½ o'clock. m.15—1c.

George Thomas, Responsible Editor.